LESSONS

IN

GEOGRAPHY;

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

USE OF THE GLOBES.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sciences of Geography and Aſtronomy are ſo cloſely connected, that it is difficult to fix the exact boundary between them; and, though it is impoſſible to attain a competent knowledge of the former, without ſome general idea of the latter, yet it may be uſeful to arrange thoſe parts of the world moſt known, in ſuch a method as may be eaſy for a young Pupil's memory to retain. This, therefore, is the deſign of the Firſt Part of this ſmall Treatiſe; and every particular relative to the Uſe of the Globe, or to the Science of Aſtronomy, is reſerved for a Second Part.

LESSONS

IN

GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.

NATURAL DIVISION OF THE EARTH.

THE *Globe*, or ſurface of the earth on which we dwell, is made up naturally of two parts, land and water, and is therefore called the terraqueous globe. Each of theſe elements has its ſubdiviſions. Thoſe of the land are the following, viz.

A *Continent*, or large ſpace of land, in which many countries are joined together, and not ſeparated by ſeas.

An *Iſland*, or ſmaller portion of land, entirely encompaſſed with water.

A *Peninſula*, or tract of land, which is moſtly ſurrounded by water, excepting ſome ſmall part which unites it to any other land.

An *Iſthmus*, which is a neck or portion of land, that unites the peninſula to any other portion of land.

A *Promontory*, or a point of land ſtretching out into the ſea, the extremity of which is called a *Cape*.

The *Coaſt* or *Shore*, which is all that land that borders upon the ſea.

The water is divided as follows:

The *Ocean* is that large body of water which encompaſſes the earth, and is not ſeparated by land.

A *Sea* is a leſs body of water, which communicates with the ocean, dividing one country from another, and often intermixed with iſlands.

A *Gulf* or *Bay* is a part of the ocean or ſea contained between two ſhores, and every where encompaſſed by land, except at its entrance, where it communicates with other bays, ſeas, or oceans. If a gulf be very large, it is ſometimes called an *Inland Sea*.

A *Lake* is a portion of water entirely encompaſſed with land, and having no viſible communication with the ocean.

A *Strait* is a narrow part of the ſea lying between two ſhores, and thus joining a gulf to the neighbouring ſea or ocean, or one part of the ſea or ocean to another.

OF MAPS.

Though nothing can repreſent the heavens or the earth ſo exactly as a globe, yet the two hemiſpheres may be repreſented upon a flat or plain ſurface. Suppoſing the earth cut in half at any of the great circles, it would produce a plane, which is called the plane of that circle. The moſt uſual way of deſcribing the earthly globe on a plane or map, is to ſuppoſe the globe cut in half about the firſt meridian (at the iſland of Ferro or Teneriff); this is called a projection on the plane of the meridian *.

Thoſe maps which repreſent particular parts of the world, are generally drawn in a large ſquare, and are parts of a projection on the plane of the meridian. Lines of longitude are drawn from the top to the bottom, and the degrees of longitude uſually marked on the upper and under lines of the ſquare. Parallels of latitude are drawn from ſide to ſide, and the degrees of latitude are marked on the two ſide lines. 'Tis eaſy therefore to find the longitude and latitude of any place on a map, or to find out any place by the longitude and latitude being given.

* See the deſcription of the circles in the ſecond part.

Political Division of the Earth.

The political division of the earth is distinguished into four quarters, and these again into empires, kingdoms, states, republics, principalities, dukedoms, provinces, counties, cities, &c.

Every country has its own form of government, of which there are three principal distinctions, viz. Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy.

Monarchy is where a state is governed by a single person: this takes its name of empire, kingdom, &c. according to the title of the sovereign: when the sovereignty descends to the next heir, it is said to be hereditary; when the succession depends on the choice of the people, it is elective.

Aristocracy is when the government is in the hands of the nobility.

Democracy is when it is in the hands of the people, or persons chosen and appointed by them. These two last are called *Republics*.

As to the different religions professed in the World, there are properly no more than four, viz. the *Pagan*, the *Mahometan*, the *Jewish*, and the *Christian*.

The

The *Pagans* or *Heathens* are thoſe who have not enjoyed the advantages of a divine revelation, and are idolaters or worſhippers of falſe Gods.

The *Mahometan* is ſo called from *Mahomet*, the author of it. Their principles are contained in a book, called the *Koran* or *Alcoran*, which this impoſtor pretended was brought down to him by an angel from Heaven: many of its contents ſeem to have been taken from the Bible, but intermixed with a variety of groſs errors and ſuperſtitions.

The *Jewiſh* religion was that inſtituted by *Moſes*, under the immediate direction of God, and to be ſet aſide on our Saviour's coming into the world. The greater part of that nation, not acknowledging JESUS to be the Meſſiah, retained their adherence to the Moſaic inſtitution. The Jews have now no ſettled country, but, according to our Saviour's prediction, are diſperſed among other nations.

The Chriſtian religion is that inſtituted by our Lord JESUS CHRIST, whom Chriſtians profeſs to receive as the Son of God and Saviour of the World; and the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, as the Word of God, and Summary of their Religion.

There are various denominations of Chriſtians; the principal diſtinctions are, thoſe of the

Church of Rome, the Greek Church, and Proteſtants.

Proteſtants are ſo called, becauſe of their proteſting againſt the errors and ſuperſtitions of the Church of Rome, which were ſoon intermixed by human invention with the principles of Chriſtianity. The moſt eminent reformers of the Church were Wickliffe, in the 13th century; and a conſiderable time after, Luther and Calvin.

The leading principles of the Church of Rome, which Proteſtants have renounced, are the ſupremacy and infalibillity of the Pope; the authority of their Church to impoſe its ſenſe of the ſcriptures; tranſubſtantiation; the worſhip of images; praying to ſaints and angels; worſhipping in an unknown tongue; penances and pilgrimages; the power of prieſts to grant and ſell abſolution for paſt ſins, and indulgencies for future; the poſſibility of merit and works of ſupererogation; a purgatory after death, which may be ſhortened by the prayers, maſſes, and alms of the living; ſeven ſacraments; and condemning all as heretics, who are out of the pale of their church.

The *Greek* church in many reſpects reſembles the church of *Rome*, but does not acknowledge the ſupremacy of the pope, or allow the doctrine of purgatory and worſhip of images, nevertheleſs

nevertheleſs pray for departed ſouls; they receive only baptiſm and the Lord's ſupper as ſacraments, but practice confeſſion and extreme unction.

The earth is divided into four general parts, viz. EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA. The land conſiſts of two great continents beſides iſlands, viz. the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern Continents*; the *Eaſtern* contains Europe, Aſia, and Africa. The *Weſtern* conſiſts of North and South America.

The waters are divided into five extenſive oceans, beſides ſeas, viz.

The *Atlantic Ocean*, which ſeparates the Eaſtern and Weſtern Continent, and is exactly divided into two parts, one called the *North Atlantic Ocean*, (that part of which that lies between Europe and America being often called the *Weſtern Ocean)*; and the other the *South Atlantic* or *Ethiopic Ocean*.

2d. The *Northern Ocean*, which ſtretches to the Northward of Europe, Aſia, and America, towards the North Pole.

3d. The *Pacific Ocean*, or, as it is alſo ſometimes called, the *South Sea*, which is bounded by the Weſtern and Northern ſhores of America, and by the Eaſtern and North-Eaſt ſhores of Aſia.

4th. The *Indian* or *Eaſtern Ocean*, which waſhes

the ſhores of the Eaſtern Coaſt of Africa and the South of Aſia, and is bounded on the Eaſt by the Indian Iſlands on the Southern Continent.

And 5th. The *Southern Ocean*, which extends to the Southward of Africa, and America, towards the South Pole.

Some of the larger Seas or Gulfs, &c. are the following:

On the Eaſtern Hemiſphere.

The *White Sea* on the N. N. W. Part of *Muſcovy.*

The *German* or *North Sea*, between *Germany* and *Britain.*

The *Baltic*, between *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Poland.*

The *Engliſh Channel*, between *England* and *France.*

St. George's Channel, between *Britain* and *Ireland.*

The *Bay of Biſcay*, between *France* and *Spain.*

The *Mediterranean*, between Europe and *Africa.*

The *Adriatic Sea*, between *Italy* and *Turkey.*

The *Gulph of Venice*, the North-Weſt End of the *Adriatic Sea.*

The

The *Gulph of Bothnia*, in the N. E. Part of *Sweden*.

The *Gulph of Finland*, between *Sweden* and *Russia*.

The *Ionian Sea*, part of the *Mediterranean*.

The *Archipelago*, and the *Levant*, part of the *Mediteranean*.

The *Black* or *Euxine Sea*, in *Turkey* between *Europe* and *Asia*.

The *Caspian Sea*, between *Iberia*, *Persia*, and *Georgia*.

The *Red Sea*, between *Africa* and *Asia*.

The *Arabian Gulf*, between *Arabia* and *India*.

The *Persian Gulf*, or *Gulf of Bassora*, between *Persia* and *Arabia*.

The *Mozembique Sea*, between *Africa* and the Island of *Madagascar*.

Soldanna Bay in *Caffraria*, or the *Æthiopic Ocean*.

The *Bay of Bengal*, between *India* East and *India* West of the *Ganges*.

Corean Sea, between *Corea* and the Island of *Japan*.

Bay of Nankin, between *Corea* and *China*.

Gulf of Cochinchina, on the borders of *Tonquin* and *Cochinchina*.

Bay of Siam, between *Siam* and *Malacca*.

On the Weſtern Hemiſphere.

Hudſon's Bay, between *New Britain* and *New Wales.*

Baffin's Bay in the Weſt of *Greenland.*

Bay of Fundy, in *Nova Scotia.*

Gulf of St. Lawrence, bounded by *Nova Scotia, New Britain,* and ſeveral Iſlands.

Gulf of Florida, between *Louiſiana* and the *Bahama* Iſles.

Caribbean Sea, bounded by *Terra Firma* on the South, and many Iſlands on the North entrance.

Bay of Honduras, part of the *Carribbean Sea.*

Gulf of California, in the *Pacific Ocean,* having *California* on the Weſt.

Gulf of Mexico, formed by *Old Mexico, Louiſiana, Florida,* and the North Sea of the *Spaniards.*

The *Southern* part of the great Ocean, called the *Seas,* and the *Icy Sea.*

EUROPE is ſituated between the 10th degree Weſt, and the 65th degree Eaſt Longitude from *London;* and between 36 and 72 Degrees of North Latitude. It is bounded on the North, by the *Northern Ocean;* on the Eaſt, by *Aſia;* on the

the South, by the *Mediterranean*, which divides it from *Africa*; and on the Weſt, by the *Atlantic Ocean*, which ſeparates it from *America*.

The principal Diviſions of EUROPE, are the following:

KINGDOMS AND STATES.

	BRITISH DOMINIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Including	England	London
	Scotland	Edinburgh
	Wales	Carmarthen
	Ireland	Dublin
	Portugal	Liſbon
	Spain	Madrid
	France	Paris
	Italy	Rome
	Germany	Vienna
Netherlands	United Provinces, called Holland	Amſterdam
	Flanders	Bruſſels
	Switzerland	Bern
	Pruſſia	Berlin

Bohemia

Bohemia	Prague
Hungary	Buda, Preſburg
European Turkey	Conſtantinople
Poland	Warſaw, Dantzick
Ruſſia or Muſcovy	Peterſburgh, Moſcow
Sweden	Stockholm
Denmark	Copenhagen
Norway	Bergen

Principal Islands in Europe.

Excluſive of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, already mentioned, there are ſeveral leſs Iſlands belong- to *Great Britain*, viz.

In the Northern Ocean.

Shetland, and
The Orkneys.

In the Irish Sea.

Iſle of Man
Angleſea, and
The Hebrides, or the Weſtern Iſles.

In the British Channel.

Iſle of Wight
Guernſey
Jerſey
Alderney, Sark, and
The Scilly Iſles, at the Mouth of the Channel.

Beſides

Besides these, there are the *Isle of Iceland*, quite North, and the *Ferro Isles*: The islands in the *Baltic Sea*; in the *Mediterranean*, *Archipelago*, *Ionian Sea*, and the *Azores*.

IN THE BALTIC.

Zealand
Funen
Alsen
Falster
Mona
Langland
Laland
Femeren
Bornholm
Oeland
Rugen
Usedom
Wollin
Gothland
Osel
Dago
Aland

THE AZORES.

Corva
Fayel
Flores
Pico
Graciosa
St. George
Tercera
St. Michael
St. Mary

In the Mediterranean.

Islands.	Chief Towns.	Subject to.
Ivica	Ivica	Spain
Majorca	Majorca	Ditto
Minorca	Port Mahon	
Corſica	Baſtia	France
Sardinia	Cagliari	K. of Sardinia
Sicily	Palermo Meſſina	K. of 2 Sicilies
Malta	Malta	Malta

In the Levant.

Islands.	Towns.
Candia	Candia
Rhodes	Rhodes
Cyprus	Nicoſa

It the Adriatic and Ionian Seas.	In the Archipelago.
	Negropont
Raguſa	Stalimene
Corfu	Tenedos
Cephalonia	Metelino
Zant, &c.	Scio
	Sdelle
	Samos
	Lango
	Cerigo, &c.

N. B.

N. B. A few of theſe iſlands more properly belong to *Aſia* and *Africa*, but they are mentioned here, as they lie in the ſame Sea.

The chief Mountains in Europe.

The *Alps*, between *Italy*, *Switzerland* and *France*.
The *Pyrenees*, between *France and Spain*.
The *Apennine Hills*, in *Italy*.
The *Carpathian Mountains*, in the South of *Poland*.
The *Riphæan Mountains*, running from the *White Sea* to the mouth of the river *Oby*.
Snowdon and *Plinlimmon*, in *Wales*.
The *Dofrine Hills*, ſeparating *Sweden* from *Norway*, of which *Doſrefield* is eſteemed the higheſt; beſides which there are ſeveral very high mountains in *Sweden* and *Norway*.

Volcanos or Burning Mountains.

Mount Veſuvius, near *Naples*.
Mount Etna, now called *Mon Gibel*, in the Iſland of *Sicily*.
Mount Hecla, in the Iſle of *Iceland*.

Principal Rivers.

The *Thames*, *Severn*, *Medway*, and *Humber*, in *England*.

The *Forth*, *Tay*, *Spey*, *Clyde*, and *Tweed*, in *Scotland*.

The *Shannon*, in *Ireland*.

The *Ebro Guadiana*, and *Douro*, in *Spain*.

The *Tagus*, in *Portugal* and *Spain*.

The *Seine*, *Garonne*, *Rhone*, and *Loire*, in *France*.

The *Po*, and *Tiber*, in *Italy*.

The *Danube*, *Rhine*, *Elbe*, *Oder*, and *Weser*, in *Germany*.

The *Weysel*, or *Vistula*, in *Poland*.

The *Don*, *Volga*, and *Nieper*, in *Russia*.

The *Maese*, and *Scheld*, in the *Netherlands*.

A more particular Division, and general Description of the Countries of Europe.

Great Britain.

Great Britain is divided into *England*, *Scotland*, and the principality of *Wales*; *Ireland* is a separate island, divided from *England* by *St. George's Channel*, and the *Irish Sea*.

The

The Britiſh government is a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy; and may therefore properly be called a limited monarchy. The legiſlative power is inveſted in king, lords, and commons; the king is ſupreme in all cauſes, eccleſiaſtical and civil; he cannot enact laws without the concurrence of the lords and commons; he has the power of aſſembling, adjourning, and proroguing both houſes of parliament; the privilege of the commons is but for a limited time, being choſen every ſeven years; but that of the Lords is hereditary; the crown of England is hereditary.

The kingdoms of England and Scotland were united under one Sovereign, upon James the VIth of Scotland ſucceding to the crown of England, upon the death of Elizabeth, in the year 1603.

Ireland, though ſubject to Great Britain, has a ſeparate Parliament, and laws diſtinct to themſelves, but theſe muſt paſs the ſeal of Great Britain before they can be enacted; Ireland is governed by a Lord Lieutenant appointed by the King.

The Engliſh are for the moſt part Proteſtants of ſeveral denominations; thoſe of the eſtabliſhed Church are the moſt numerous.

In Scotland Presbyterianism is established: the Protestant Religion has been long established in Ireland, but there are notwithstanding a great number of Papists in Ireland.

The ancient Britons were a brave but uncultivated people till civilized by the Gauls and Romanans; the Romans invaded England about fifty-two years before the birth of Christ; Christianity was first introduced into England, while in subjection to the Romans.

The Saxons came into England about A. D. 450. When they had entirely subdued the Britons, they erected seven kingdoms called the Saxon Heptarchy. Egbert, king of the West Saxons made an entire conquest of the other kingdoms, and began his reign as monarch of all England, A. D. 801.

A Liſt of the Kings of ENGLAND, from the Kingdom being united under Egbert, to the preſent time.

SAXON KINGS.

Began to reign		Began to reign	
800	Egbert	946	Edred
838	Ethelwolf	955	Edwy
857	Ethelbald	959	Edgar
860	Ethelbert	975	Edward the Younger and the Martyr
866	Ethelred	978	Ethelred II.
871	Alfred the Great	1016	Edmund II. Ironſide
901	Edward the Elder		
925	Athelſtan		
941	Edmund the Pious		

DANISH KINGS.

1017	Canute of Denmark	1035	Harold
		1039	Hardicanute

SAXON KINGS RESTORED.

1041	Edward the Confeſſor	1065	Harold II.

Norman Kings.

Began to reign		Began to reign	
1066	William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy	1100	Henry I. Beauclerk
1087	William II. Rufus	1135	Stephen

Line of Plantagenet, or House of Anjou.

1154	Henry II.	1272	Edward I.
1189	Richard I. Coeur de Lion	1307	Edward II.
1199	John	1327	Edward III.
1216	Henry III.	1377	Richard II.

House of Lancaster.

1399	Henry IV. of Bolingbroke	1422	Henry VI. of Windſor
1413	Henry V. of Monmouth		

House of York.

1461	Edward IV.	1483	Richard III.
1483	Edward V.		

HOUSE OF TUDOR, IN WHOM WERE UNITED THE HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK BY THE MARRIAGE OF HENRY VII. WITH ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF EDWARD IV.

Began to reign		Began to reign	
1485	Henry VII.	1553	Mary
1509	Henry VIII.	1558	Elizabeth
1547	Edward VI.		

CROWNS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND UNITED IN THE FAMILY OF THE STUARTS.

1603	James I.	1625	Charles I.

COMMONWEALTH.

Oliver Cromwell, Protector.

STEWART FAMILY RESTORED.

1649	Charles II.	1685	James II.

THE REVOLUTION.

1688	William III. and Mary II.	1702	Anne

THE BRUNSWICK LINE, OR HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714	George I.	1760	George III.
1727	George II.		

ENGLAND is ſituated between 50 and 56 degrees north latitude, and between 2 degrees eaſt, and 6 degrees 20 minutes weſt longitude. England is divided into forty counties, and Wales into twelve.

The Northern Counties.

Counties.	Towns.	Other Principal Towns or Places.
Northumberland	Newcaſtle	North-Shields, Morpeth, &c.
Cumberland	Carliſle	Penrith, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, &c.
Durham	Durham	Sunderland, Stockton, &c.
Weſtmoreland	Appleby	Kendal, Burton, Longſdale, Orton, &c.
Lancaſhire	Lancaſter	Liverpool, Mancheſter, Warrington, Preſton, &c.
Yorkſhire	York	Leeds, Doncaſter, Sheffield, Hull, &c.

Eastern Counties.

Counties.	Towns.	Other Principal Towns or Places.
Lincolnſhire	Lincoln	Stamford, Gainſborough, Horncaſtle, &c.
Norfolk	Norwich	Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, &c.
Suffolk	Ipſwich	Bury, part of Newmarket, &c.
Eſſex	Colcheſter	Harwich, Chelmsford, Braintree, Malden, &c.

Southern Counties.

Counties.	Towns.	Other Principal Towns or Places.
Kent	Canterbury	Maidſtone, Chatham, Rocheſter, Dover, Graveſend, Sheerneſs, (Iſle of Thanet) &c.
Suſſex	Chicheſter	Lewes, Haſtings, Rye, &c.
Surry	Kingſton	Southwark, Guildford, Farnham, &c.
Hampſhire	Wincheſter	Portſmouth, Southampton, (Iſle of Wight) &c.
Berkſhire	Reading	Windſor, &c.
Wiltſhire	Saliſbury	Marlborough, Devizes, &c.

Western Counties.

Counties.	Towns.	Other Principal Towns or Places.
Cornwall	Launceſton	Falmouth, Truro, Penzance, Tregony, (Lizard Point, and Land's End) &c.
Devonſhire	Exeter	Plymouth, Dartmouth, Honiton, &c.
Dorſetſhire	Dorcheſter,	Blandford, Pool, (Iſle of Portland), &c.
Somerſetſhire	Briſtol	Bath, Wells, Taunton, &c.
Glouceſterſhire	Glouceſter	part of Briſtol, Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, &c.
Monmouthſhire	Monmouth	Abergavenny, Newport, Chepſtow, &c.
Herefordſhire	Hereford	Roſs, Lempſter, &c.
Shropſhire	Shrewſbury	Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Whitchurch, &c.
Cheſhire	Cheſter	Macclesfield, Congleton, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, &c.

Midland Counties.

Counties.	Towns.	Other Principal Towns or Places.
Derbyſhire	Derby	Cheſterfield, (the Peak) &c.
Nottinghamſhire	Nottingham	Mansfield, Newark, Workſop, &c.
Stafford	Stafford	Litchfield, Wolverhampton, Newcaſtle-under-Lyne
Leiceſterſhire	Leiceſter	Harborough, Melton-Mowbray, &c.
Rutlandſhire	Oakham	Uppingham, &c.
Worceſterſhire	Worceſter	Bewdley, Stonebridge, (Malvern Hills) &c.
Warwickſhire	Warwick	Coventry, Birmingham, Stratford-upon-Avon
Northamptonſhire	Northampton	Peterborough, Daventry, &c.
Huntingdonſhire	Huntingdon	St. Ives, &c.
Cambridgeſhire	Cambridge	Newmarket, Ely, (Univerſity of Cambridge)
Bedfordſhire	Bedford	Dunſtable, Wooburn, &c.
Oxfordſhire	Oxford	Henley, (Univerſity of Oxford) &c.
Buckinghamſhire	Buckingham	Ayleſbury, (Chiltern Hills) &c.
Hertfordſhire	Hertford	Barnet, St. Albans's, Ware, &c.
Middleſex	London	Weſtminſter, Brentford, &c.

COUNTIES OF WALES.

NORTH WALES.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	OTHER PRINCIPAL TOWNS OR PLACES.
Iſle of Angelſea	Beaumaris	Holyhead, Newburgh, &c.
Flintſhire	St. Aſaph	Flint, Holywell, &c.
Carnarvonſhire	Carnarvon	Bangor, &c.
Denbighſhire	Denbigh	Wrexham, &c.
Merionethſhire	Harlech	Dolgelly, &c.
Montgomeryſhire	Montgomery	Llanvyllin, Welch-pool, &c.

SOUTH WALES.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	OTHER PRINCIPAL TOWNS OR PLACES.
Radnorſhire	Radnor	Preſteign, &c.
Cardiganſhire	Cardigan	Aberiſtwith, &c.
Pembrokeſhire	Pembroke	St. David's, Haverford-Weſt, &c.
Carmarthenſhire	Carmarthen	Llanimdovery, &c.
Brecknockſhire	Brecknock	Hay, &c.
Glamorganſhire	Cardiff	Swanſea, Land off Cowbridge, &c.

SCOTLAND is ſituated between 54 and 59 degrees north latitude, and between 1 and 6 degrees weſt longitude; is divided into nothern and ſouthern; the Frith of Forth forming this diviſion and ſeparating the northern and ſouthern counties. Some modern Geographers have diſtinguiſhed it, though with leſs accuracy, into Highlands and Lowlands.

The SOUTHERN DIVISION of SCOTLAND, of which Edinburgh is the capital, and is likewiſe the capital of the kingdom.

SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS, *and others of any note.*
Mid-Lothian	EDINBURGH, Leith, Dalkeith
Eaſt-Lothian	Haddington, Dunbar
Weſt-Lothian	Linlithgow
Merſe, anciently Berwick	Lauder
Roxborough	Kelſo, Melroſs
Selkirk	Selkirk
Peebles	Peebles
Lanerk	Lanerk, Glaſgow, Hamilton
Dumfries	Dumfries, Annand
Kirckcudbright	Kirkcudbright
Wigtown	Wigtown
Air	Air, Kilmarnock, Irwin

Renfrew

SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS, *and others of any note.*
Renfrew	Renfrew, Paiſley, Port-Glaſgow
Dumbarton	Dumbarton
Stirling	Stirling, Falkirk

The NORTHERN DIVISION of SCOTLAND, of which Aberdeen is the capital.

SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS, *and others of any note.*
Fiſe	St. Andrew's, Dyſart
Kinroſs	Kinroſs
Clacmanan	Clackmanan
Perth	Perth, Dumblane, Blair, Dunkeld
Argyle	Inverary, Campbeltown
Forfar	Forfar, Montroſe, Dundee, Abroathic
Inverneſs	Inverneſs, Fort Auguſtus
Nairne	Nairne
Elgin	Elgin, Murray
Bamff	Bamff, Cullen
Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Peterhead
Kincardin	Kincardin, Inverberry
Cromartie	Cromartie
Roſs	Fortroſe, Taine
Sutherland	Strathy, Dornoch
Bute and Caithneſs	Wick and Thurſo

N. B. Ber-

N. B. Berwick upon Tweed lies between Scotland and England: it formerly belonged to Scotland, and gave name to a county there; but is now formed into a town and county of itſelf, and is diſtinguiſhed from England and Scotland, having its own peculiar privileges and a ſmall territory of two or three miles within its juriſdiction.

The iſland of IRELAND is ſituated to the weſt of England between 6 and 10 degrees weſt longitude, and between 51 and 55 degrees 20 minutes north latitude.

Ireland is divided into four provinces, viz.

Leinſter, Ulſter, Connaught, and Munſter.

Theſe are ſubdivided into Counties.

In Leinster.

Louth	Queen's County
Longford	Wicklow
Eaſt Meath	Catherlow, or Carlow
Weſt Meath	Wexford
Dublin	Kilkenny
Kildare	
King's County	

In

In Ulster.

Donegal	Armagh
Londonderry	Down
Antrim	Monaghan
Tyrone	Cavan
Fermanagh	

In Connaught.

Galway	Mayo
Roſcommon	Sligo
Leitrim	Clare

In Munster.

Waterford	Tipperary
Cork	Limerick
Kerry	

Some of the principal towns in Ireland.

Dublin, the capital	Kinſale
Cork	Belfaſt
Waterford	Carrickfergus
Limerick	Londonderry

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL was for a considerable time subject to Spain, but has for some time recovered its independency; the government is absolute, the crown hereditary, the established religion the Roman Catholic.

It is situated between 37 and 42 degrees north latitude, and 7 and 10 degrees west longitude.

The PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS of PORTUGAL.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Estremadura	Lisbon
Beira	Coimbra
Entre-Minho	Braga
Douro	Oporto
Tralos Montes	Miranda
Alentejo	Lagos
Algarva	Tavira
Guadiana	Portalegre
Entre-Tajo	Ebora

N. B. The city of Oporto carries on a considerable trade with England, especially for wines, so well known by the name of Port, from the name of this city.

SPAIN.

SPAIN in its original conſtitution was in a great meaſure free, but is now one of the moſt deſpotic kingdoms in Europe; the crown is hereditary; the eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholic, and no other tolerated.

It is ſituated between 10 degrees weſt and 3 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 36 and 44 degrees north latitude.

The PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS of SPAIN.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	OTHER TOWNS *of note.*
Biſcay	Bilboa	Toledo
Aſturia	Oviedo	Valadolid
Galicia	Compoſtella	Salamanca
Leon	Leon	Cadiz
Old Caſtile	Burgos	Malaga
New Caſtile	MADRID	Carthagena
Andaluſia	Seville	Alicant
Granada	Grenada	Vigo
Murcia	Murcia	St. Sebaſtian
Valencia	Valencia	Gibraltar
Catalonia	Barcelona	
Arragon	Saragoſſa	
Navarre	Pampelona	
Eſtremadura	Badajos	

N. B. Cadiz,

N. B. Cadiz, commonly called Cales, is the moſt conſiderable port town in Spain, and the great emporium of Spaniſh trade.

Gibraltar is a ſtrongly fortified town, commanding the entrance into the Mediterranean; and now in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

FRANCE.

FRANCE (originally called Gaul). The power of this crown was, for a conſiderable time, limited by the influence of the nobles; it has, ſince that period, been an abſolute monarchy: but a revolution is at this time forming in favour of liberty, and of reſtraining the royal prerogative. The crown is hereditary. The eſtabliſhed religion the Roman Catholic.

FRANCE is ſituated between 5 degrees weſt and 8 degrees eaſt longitude, and 42 and 51 degrees north latitude.

France is ſubdivided into the following Provinces.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Picardy	Amiens
Champagne	Troye, or Rheims

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Seine et Oise ~~Isle of France~~	Paris
La Basse Seine ~~Normandy~~	Rouen
Ille et Vilaine ~~Britany~~	Rennes
Le Loiret ~~Orleannois~~	Orleans
Rhone et Loire ~~Lyonnois~~	Lyons
Cote D'Or ~~Burgundy~~	Dijon
Le Doubs ~~Franche Compté~~	Besançon
Haute Garonne ~~Languedoc~~	Toulouse
L'Isere ~~Dauphiné~~	Grenoble
Bouche du Rhone ~~Provence~~	Aix
La Gironde ~~Guienne~~	Bourdeaux
Les Landes ~~Gascony~~	Bayonne, or Aux
La Meurthe ~~Lorrain~~	Nancy
Bas Rhin ~~Alsace~~	Strasburgh
L'Aude ~~Roussillon~~	Perpignan

These provinces are subdivided into many lesser parts, all of which have towns of the same name; which, with some other considerable towns, are as follow:

La Somme Picardy { Abbeville, Boulogne, Calais

L'Aube Champagne—Rheims

La Seine Inferieure Normandy { Alençon, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Harfleur, Caen

Isle

Isle of France
- Verſailles
- Fontainbleau
- St. Germain
- Marly
- Soiſſons

Brittany
- St. Malo
- Breſt
- L'Orient
- Nantes

Orleannois
- Angers
- Blois
- Tours
- Poitiers
- Anjou
- Rochelle
- Angouleme
- Bourges

Languedoc
- Montpellier
- Narbonne
- Villa Franca
- Foix

Provence
- Marſeilles
- Toulon
- Avignon

Lyonnois
- Moulins
- Deriom

Guienne
- Limoges
- Perigord
- Montauban

Burgundy
- Bourbon
- Challon

Gaſcony
- Auch
- Pau

The SEVENTEEN PROVINCES are ſituated between 49 and 54 degrees north latitude, and between 2 and 7 degrees eaſt longitude; theſe ſeventeen provinces are called the Netherlands.

Ten of which are called Flanders, and ſeven are called Holland.

The ſeven united provinces of Holland form one powerful independent republic, which was eſtabliſhed upon their ſhaking off the Spaniſh yoke in 1579. The preſident or ſupreme governor of the ſtates, bears the title of Stadtholder, and this dignity is now hereditary in the family of the Prince of Orange. The eſtabliſhed religion is Proteſtantiſm, of the Preſbyterian denomination.

The SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES of HOLLAND.

	COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
	Holland	Amſterdam
	Groningen	Groningen
	Frieſland	Leuwarden
	Overyſſel	Deventer
United in one	Gelderland	Nimeguen
United in one	Zutphen	Zutphen
	Utrecht	Utrecht
	Zealand	Middleburg

There

There are ſome other conſiderable towns, as

Rotterdam	Fluſhing
Harlem	Delft
Leyden	The Brille
Helvoetſluys	The Hague

The ten provinces, called Flanders, belong part to the Dutch, part to the French, and part to the German Empire. Thoſe which belong to the Dutch are Proteſtants, the other two papiſts.

Theſe TEN PROVINCES, called FLANDERS, are as follow, with their CHIEF TOWNS.

PROVINCES.		CHIEF TOWNS.
Flanders	Dutch - -	Sluys
	French - - -	Liſle
	Auſtrian - -	Ghent, on the Scheld
Hainault	French - - -	Valenciennes
	Auſtrian - -	Mons
Luxemburgh	French -	Thionville
	Auſtrian -	Luxemburg
Brabant	Dutch - -	Bois le Duc
	Auſtrian - -	Bruſſels

Limburg	Dutch - - - -	Maeſtritcht
	Auſtrian - -	Limburg
Artois	French - -	Arras
Cambreſis	French - - -	Cambray
Mechlin	Auſtrian - -	Mechlin
Namur	Auſtrian - -	Namur
The Marquiſate of the Empire - - -		Antwerp

Other conſiderable towns in Flanders are,

Dunkirk	to the French	Oſtend	to the Auſtrians
Gravelin		Newport	
St. Omer		Ramelies	
Douay		Bruges	
Condé			
Breda	to the Dutch.	Louvain	
Bergen op Zoom		Ypres	
Lillo		Oudenard	
Axel		Tournay	

GERMANY

GERMANY.

The dignity of the German empire, though elective, has for ſome centuries been continued in the Houſe of Auſtria. There are in Germany many ſeparate governments, and ſeveral free towns and cities, which have ſome dependence on the Emperor, but are, notwithſtanding, ſmall ſovereignties within themſelves. The moſt conſiderable of theſe are, the dominions of the Arch-Duke of Auſtria, who is King of Bohemia and Hungary, and is generally choſen Emperor. The nine Electorates are next in honour; they are ſo called becauſe their ſovereigns are the Electors by whom the Emperors of Germany are choſen.

The nine Electors are, the Archbiſhop of Mentz; the Archbiſhop of Triers, or Treves; the Archbiſhop of Cologn; the King of Bohemia; the Duke of Bavaria; the Duke of Saxony; the Prince Palatine of the Rhine; the Marquis of Brandenburg, now King of Pruſſia; and the Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, who is King of Great Britain.

Some of the provinces of Germany are Papists and ſome Proteſtants.

Germany is ſituated betwen 5 and 19 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 55 degrees north latitude.

Germany is divided into nine Circles, of which three are in the north, three in the Middle, and three in the ſouth.

Circles, Northern.	Chief Towns.
Weſtphalia	Munſter
Lower Saxony	Hamburg
Upper Saxony	Dreſden

Circles, Middle.	Chief Towns.
Lower Rhine	Heidelburg
Upper Rhine	Frankfort
Franconia	Nuremburg

Circles, Southern.	Chief Towns.
Swabia	Augſburg
Bavaria	Munich
Auſtria	Vienna

Theſe Circles are ſubdivided into principalities, duchies, electorates, biſhoprics, &c.

Beſides theſe, there are a number of free cities, which are likewiſe ſovereign ſtates; ſome of theſe

theſe are ſtiled Imperial Towns, from compoſing part of the Diet. Theſe bear the Imperial Eagle in their arms.

In WESTPHALIA are,

Eaſt Frieſland	Pyrmont
Oldenburg	Minden
Delmenhurſt	Ravenſberg
Hoye	Weſtphalia
Diepholt	Tecklenburg
Munſter	Ritberg
Paderborn	Schaumberg
Oſnaburg	Cleves
Lippe	Berg
Juliers	Benthiem
Mark	Steinfort
Liege	

Each of theſe diviſions has towns of the ſame name, excepting Weſtphalia, which has Arenſberg; Emden of Eaſt Frieſland, Ham of Mark, and Duſſeldorf of Berg. Beſides theſe, there are the Imperial towns, which are Cologne, Durtmond, and Aix la Chapelle.

The

The principal ſubdiviſions of LOWER SAXONY, are,

Bremen	Wolfenbuttle
Verden	Lunenburg
Holſtein	Hanover
Lawenburg	Zell
Mecklenburg	Gottingen
Brunſwick	Magdeburg

The Imperial towns of LOWER SAXONY are,

Hamburg	Hildeſheim
Lubec	and
Bremen	Goſlar

The principal ſubdiviſions of UPPER SAXONY are.

Swediſh and Pruſſian	Pomerania	Miſnia
	Brandenburg	Thuringia
	Saxony	Saxe Gotha
	Luſatia	Anhalt

And

And the Towns are,

Berlin, in Brandenburg
Dreſden, in Miſnia
Leipſic, in Thuringia.

Mulhauſen and North-hauſen are two ſmall Imperial towns.

The principal ſubdiviſions of the LOWER RHINE are,

The Palatine Electorate
The Electorate of Mentz
The Electorate of Triers
The Electorate of Cologn
The Duchy of Simmeren
The County of Spanheim

Worms and Philipſberg are Imperial towns.

The principal ſubdiviſions of the UPPER RHINE are,

Heſſe
Frankfort
Deux Ponts, or Zwebruggen
Darmſtadt
Fulda
Iſenburg
Naſſau, giving title to the ſeveral counties in the Watteraw
Rhineſeldt
Erpach
Spire
Hanau, &c.

Frankfort,

Frankfort, Spire, and Wetzlar, are Imperial Cities.

The principal ſubdiviſions of FRANCONIA, are

Wurtzburg	Schwartzenburg
Anſpach	Werthiem
Nuremburg	Bomberg, and
Coburg	Hilburghauſen
Cullenbach	

Altorf, Nuremburg, and Wieſſenburg, are Imperial towns.

The principal ſubdiviſions of SWABIA are,

Wurtemburg	Waldburg
Baden	Hohenrichburg
Ulm	Furſtemburg
Burgaw	Briſgow
Augſburg	

Augſburg and Ulm are Imperial cities, with many others in this Circle, too numerous to be mentioned.

The

The principal ſubdiviſions of BAVARIA are,

Bavaria	Freiſſingen
Pauſſau	Ratiſbon, an Imperial city
Newberg	
Saltſburg	

The principal ſubdiviſions of AUSTRIA, are

Auſtria, its capital	Vienna
Tyrol	Inſpruck
Styria	Gratz
Carinthia	Glagenfort
Carniola	Laubach
Brixen	Brixen
Trent	Trent

BOHEMIA.

BOHEMIA includes the kingdom of Bohemia moſtly ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. The Marquiſate of Moravia, likewiſe ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria; and the duchy of Sileſia, the greater part of which is ſubject to the King of Pruſſia.

Bohemia is ſituated between 48 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 12 and 19 degrees eaſt longitude.

BOHEMIA,

BOHEMIA, and its CHIEF TOWNS are,

	CHIEF TOWNS.
Bohemia	Prague
Moravia	Olmutz
Silesia	Breslaw

HUNGARY.

HUNGARY is subject to the House of Austria; the Arch-Duke of Austria is King of Bohemia and of Hungary, and as already mentioned, is generally chosen Emperor of Germany.

Hungary is situated between 17 and 23 degrees east longitude, and 45 and 49 degrees north latitude.

Hungary consists of six divisions.

DIVISIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Upper Hungary	Presburg
Lower Hungary	Buda
Transylvania	Hermonstadt
Sclavonia	Rosega
Croatia	Zagrab
Dalmatia	Spalatro

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA is a new, but potent monarchy. The King is abſolute. This kingdom was a duchy and province of Poland, till Frederick I. Elector of Brandenberg was crowned firſt King of Pruſſia in 1701. The eſtabliſhed religion is Proteſtantiſm.

The following countries are mentioned in their reſpective Places, as they lie ſcattered in other diviſions of Germany, Poland, Switzerland, and the northern kingdoms; but being the whole of the Pruſſian territories, are here collected in one table:

		CHIEF TOWNS.
Poland	Pruſſia - - -	Koningſberg
Upper Saxony	Brandenburg -	Berlin
	Pomerania - -	Camin
	Swediſh Pomerania	Stetin
Lower Saxony	Magdeburg - -	Magdeburg
	Halberſtadt - -	Halberſtadt
Bohemia	Glatz - - -	Glatz
Weſtphalia	Minden - - -	Minden
	Ravenſburg -	Ravenſburg
	Lingen - - -	Lingen

Weſtphalia	Cleves - - -	Cleves
	Meurs - - -	Meurs
	Mark - - -	Mark
	Eaſt Friezland -	Embden
	Lippe - - -	Lipſtadt
	Gulich - - -	Gulich
	Tecklenburg -	Tecklenburg
Netherlands	Gelder - - -	Gelders
Switzerland	Neufchatel - -	Neufchatel

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND comprehends thirteen provinces, called Cantons, which are all ſeparate republics, united in one confederacy for their mutual defence. Seven of theſe are Papiſts, and ſix are Proteſtants of the Preſbyterian denomination.

Switzerland is ſituated between 6 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 48 degrees north latitude.

The THIRTEEN SWISS CANTONS are,

	CHIEF TOWNS.
Zurich	Zurich
Berne	Berne
	Lucerne

Lucerne	Lucerne
Uri	Altorf
Swiſſe	Swiſſe
Underwald	Stantz
Zug	Zug
Glaris	Glaris
Baſil	Baſil
Friburg	Friburgh
Solothern, or Soleure	Solothurn
Schaffhauſen	Schaffhauſen
Appenzel	Appenzel

There are ſeveral ſmall governments ſituated round Switzerland, confederates with the Cantons. The principal of theſe are,

The Griſons	Geneva
The Valais	Tochenburg
St. Gall	Dorentree
Mulhauſen	Bienna, and
Neufchatel	Rotſviel

Theſe are moſtly Proteſtants.

ITALY.

ITALY is ſituated between 38 and 47 degrees north latitude, and 7 and 19 degrees eaſt longitude; is divided into various different governments, viz.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	*Other conſiderable* TOWNS *belonging to each.*
Savoy	Chambery	Montmelian
Piedmont	Turin	Suſa
Montſerrat	Caſal	
Parma	Parma	Placentia
Modena	Modena	
Mantua	Mantua	
Milan	Milan	Pavia and Cremona
Venice	Venice	Padua and Verona
Tuſcany	Florence	Piſa and Leghorn
Genoa	Genoa	Savona
Land of the church, or the Pope's dominions	Rome	Ferrara, Bologna, Urbino, and Loretto
Lucca	Lucca	
St. Marino	St. Marino	Capua and Reggio
Naples	Naples	
Maſſa	Maſſa	
Monaco	Monaco	
Piombino	Piombino	

The

The king of Sardinia is a very powerful prince in Italy, he owns the duchies of Savoy and Montſerat, and the principality of Peidmont. His capital is Turin, which is one of the fineſt cities in Europe.

The dukedoms of Parma and Placentia are poſſeſſed by a prince of the houſe of Bourbon.

Genoa is a ſmall republic, ſubject to frequent revolutions. The doge or duke is elected every two years. The legiſlative power is lodged in the great council.

Mantua and Milan are in poſſeſſion of the houſe of Auſtria, and governed by a viceroy.

Venice is the oldeſt republic in Europe. The ſupreme power is inveſted in the ſenate; the power of the doge is ſo abridged, that little more than his title remains.

The large dukedom of Tuſcany is under its own duke, ſtiled Grand Duke of Tuſcany. This ſovereignty is poſſeſſed by a branch of the Auſtrian family.

Lucca and St. Marino are ſmall republics.

Naples and Sicily are ſubject to the king of Naples, who is ſometimes called king of the Two Sicilies; this is poſſeſſed by the eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain.

The eccleſiaſtical ſtate, which contains Rome, formerly the capital of the world, lies about the middle of Italy, the Pope is both temporal and ſpiritual ſovereign. In former times the Popes claimed and poſſeſſed a large ſhare of authority over the princes of Chriſtendom; but the papal power has, for a conſiderable time loſt its influence.

The eſtabliſhed religion throughout Italy is that of the church of Rome; it is however remarkable, that in the Pope's dominions there is leſs moleſtation to other religions, than in moſt other parts of Italy.

DENMARK.

This monarchy has been ſeveral years abſolute; the crown is hereditary; their religion the proteſtant.

DENMARK is ſituated between 54 and 58 degrees north latitude, and 8 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude.

longitude. It contains a peninſula called Jutland, the iſland of Zealand, Funen, with ſeveral others.

NORWAY.

This kingdom is ſubject to the king of Denmark. A viceroy uſually preſides at Bergen. Their religion is the Proteſtant. Part of Holſtein, in Germany, belongs to the king of Denmark, and the iſle of Iceland is likewiſe under his dominion.

The diviſions of the king of Denmark's dominions are as follow:

	Subdivisions.	Chief Towns.
Iſles - - - -	Zealand -	Copenhagen Elſineur
	Funen - -	Odenſee
	Laland, &c.	
	North Jutland	Wyburg
	South Jutland	Sleſwick
In Weſtphalia -	Oldenburg -	Oldenburg
In Lower Saxony	Stromar	
Daniſh - - -	Holſtein - -	Gluckſtadt
	Norway - -	Bergen
Daniſh - - -	Lapland - -	Wardhuys

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN has undergone many revolutions in its government; according to its present constitution, the king is absolute; their religion, the protestant.

N. B. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were a part of Old Scandinavia; these with the other northern countries of Russia and Tartary were possessed by the Scythians.

Sweden is situated between 56 and 69 degrees north latitude, and between 10 and 32 degrees east longitude; is thus divided:

DIVISIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Sweden Proper	Stockholm
Gothland	Calmar
Schonen	Lunden
Lapland	Thorne
West Bothnia	Uma
Swedish Finland	Abo
East Bothnia	Cajenburg

RUSSIA.

This country, now comprized under the name of Ruſſia or the Ruſſias, is of an extent nearly equal to all the reſt of Europe, and greater than the Roman Empire in the zenith of its power. The ſovereign is abſolute and deſpotic, in the fulleſt extent of thoſe terms. The eſtabliſhed religion is that of the Greek Church.

Ruſſia is ſituated between 23 and 65 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 47 and 72 degrees north latitude.

Ruſſia is divided into the following parts:

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Ruſſia, or Muſcovy	Moſcow
Ingria	Peterſburg
Lapland	Kola
Ruſſian Finland	Wyburg
Livonia	Riga
Belgorod	Waronetz
Don Coſſacks	Panchina
Ukraine Coſſacks	Kiow
Dwina	Archangel

POLAND.

The government of Poland is at prefent confidered as an elective monarchy, blended with an ariftocratic republic. The eftablifhed religion that of the Church of Rome; but almoft all religions are tolerated.

Poland is fituated between 46 and 57 degrees north latitude, and between 16 and 34 degrees eaft longitude.

The divifions of Poland are,

Volhinia	Mafovia
Podolia	Polachia
Red Ruffia	Lithuania
Great Poland	Samogitia
Little Poland	Pruffia Royal
Polefia	Courland

Some of the principal towns of Poland are,

Cracow	Mittaw
Warfaw	Thorn
Dantzic	Elbing

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

The empire of Turkey extends to parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia; it contains those countries known by the ancient names of Dacia, Thrace, Greece, &c. It is supposed that ancient Babylon was near where Bagdad now stands. These vast territories passed under the successive governments of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. Constantinople was built by the Roman Emperor Constantine, upon the ruins of ancient Byzantium; it was the capital of the Greek empire till conquered by the Turks. The Turks are of Scythian origin; their religion Mahometanism; the government despotic; the sovereign is stiled Grand Seignor.

N. B. The islands in the Levant, in the Archipelago, and in the Ionian seas, mostly belong to the Turks.

Turkey in Europe is situated between 17 and 40 degrees east longitude, and between 36 and 49 degrees north latitude.

Turkey in Europe is divided into the following parts;

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Wallachia	Tergoviſco
Moldavia	Jazy
Little Tartary	Brachiſeria
Budziac Tartary	Oczakow
Beſſarabia	Bender
Romania	Conſtantinople
Bulgaria	Scopia
Servia	Belgrade
Boſnia	Serajo
Greece	Salonichi

There are ſome other conſiderable towns, as Adrianople, Nicopoli, &c.

Greece has theſe ſubdiviſions:

The north part of ancient Greece, now Livadia.	Macedonia	Salonichi, or Theſſalonica and Philippi
	Theſſaly	Janna
	Achaia	Athens
	Boeatia	Thebes

The

The ancient Illycirum	Epirus	Chimæra
	Albania	Durazzo
	Dalmatia	Zara
	Ragusa	Ragusa

The Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, or south division of Grece	Corinthia	Corinth
	Argos	Argos
	Sparta	Lacedæmon, now Misitra
	Olympia	Olympia
	Arcadia	Modon
		Coron
	Elis	Elis, or Belvedere

N. B. The famous city of Delphos was in the district of Achaia; but is now reduced to a mean village called Castri. In Thessaly are Olympus, Pindus, Parnassus, and Helicon, Mountains peculiarly celebrated among the Poets.

ASIA.

THE Continent of ASIA is ſituated between 25 and 180 degrees eaſt longitude, and between the Equator and 80 degrees of north latitude.

It is bounded by the Frozen Sea on the north; on the weſt it is ſeparated from Africa by the Red Sea; and from Europe by the Levant or Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Helleſpont, the Sea of Marmora, the Boſphorus, the Black Sea, the River Don, and a line drawn from it to the River Tobol, and from thence to the River Oby, which falls into the Frozen Sea; on the eaſt it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which ſeparates it from America; and on the ſouth by the Indian Sea.

The principal diviſions of Aſia are as follow:

KINGDOMS *and* STATES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Tartary	
Turkey	Smyrna
Arabia	Mecca
Perſia	Iſpahan
Mogul's Empire	Delhi
India	Siam and Pegu
China	Pekin

TARTARY.

TARTARY.

TARTARY is divided into various different ſtates, the principal of which are,

Siberia	Thibet
Circaſſia	Chineſe Tartary
Kalmuc	Kamſchatka, &c.
Uſbec	

Tobolſki, Aſtracan, and Samarcand, are the only towns which belong to this large tract of land that are worth notice.

TURKEY.

TURKEY in Aſia is ſituated between 27 and 46 degrees eaſt longitude, and 28 and 45 degrees north latitude.

In Aſiatic Turkey are the provinces of

Georgia	Curdiſtan, or Aſſyria
Natolia	Eyraco Arabic, or Chaldea
Turcomania, or Armenia	Syria, with Paleſtine, or the Holy Land
Diarbec, or Meſopotamia	

In

In which laſt are the cities of

Aleppo	Tyre
Antioch	Tripoli
Damaſcus	Scanderoon
Sidon	Jeruſalem

In Natolia were the Seven Churches of Aſia, mentioned in Scripture; viz. Pergamos, Laodicea, Philadelphia, Thyatira, Sardis, Epheſus, and Smyrna; but theſe places, excepting Smyrna, are now moſtly in ruins. In this province, oppoſite the iſland of Tenedos, was ſituated the famous city of Troy. Between Tripoli and Damaſcus lie the beautiful ruins of Balbec; and thoſe of Palmyra, called by the ancients Tadmor in the Deſart, are ſituated in the wilds of Arabia Petræa, about 200 miles ſouth-eaſt from Aleppo.

ARABIA.

Arabia is ſituated between 35 and 60 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 12 and 30 degrees north latitude.

Arrbia is divided into three parts :

	Principal Cities.
Arabia Petræa	Suez
Arabia Deſerta	Mecca, already mentioned Medina
Arabia Felix	Mocho Sibit Muſcat

PERSIA.

Persia is ſituated between 45 and 70 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 25 and 44 degrees north latitude.

Modern Perſia comprehends the ancient Hyrcania, Bactria, Suſiano, Parthia, Media, part of Aſſyria, Iberia, and Colchis.

The modern diviſions of Perſia are extremely uncertain, and of little importance to the learner.

INDIA.

India is ſituated between 66 and 109 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 1 and 40 degrees of north latitude.

India

India is divided into three great parts:

Indoſtan, or the Mogul's Empire,
India on this ſide the Ganges,
India beyond the Ganges.

Indoſtan is divided into various provinces; ſome of the principal of which are,

Delhi Agra Bengal

In India on this ſide the Ganges, on the Malabar and Coromandel Coaſts, are

MALABAR COAST.	COROMANDEL COAST.
Decan, or Viſapour	Orixa
Weſt ſide of Biſnagar, or Carnatic	Golconda
Cambay, or Guzarat	Eaſt ſide of Biſnagar, or Carnatic
	Madura
	Tanjour

In India beyond the Ganges, are

Acham	Laos
Ava	Tonquin
Aracan	Cochinchina
Cambodia	Chiampa
Martaban	Siam
Pegu	Malacca

Some

Some of the principal towns and European ſettlements in India, viz.

On the Malabar coast.	On the Coromandel coast.
Cambaya	Ballaſore
Dieu	Orixa
Surat	Bimlipatam
Baſſaim	Vizicapatan
Shoule	Muſſulapatan
Bombay	Golconda
Angengo	Biſnagar
Dundee	Gani, or Coulor
Dabal	Pellicate
Viſapour	Fort St. George or Madras
Rajapore	Coblon
Baſſilore	Sadraſapatan
Mongelore	Conimere
Raalconda	Pondicherry
Canannore	Fort St. David's
Tellichery	Tranquebar
Callicut	Negapatan
Cochin	Tanjour
Tegapatan	Madura
	Trincombar

In the province of Bengal are,

Patna	Calcutta, or
Malda	Bengal
Dacca	Fort William
Rajapour	Hugley

CHINA.

CHINA is ſituated between 20 and 42 degrees north latitude, and 98 and 123 degrees eaſt longitude.

China is divided into ſeveral provinces; but little known to the Europeans.

The principal cities are,

Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.

The Aſiatic iſlands.

Theſe are very numerous. Some of the principal are the following:

The Japan iſles—Tonſa, Japan, Bongo.
The Ladrone iſles.
The iſland of Formoſa.

The

The Philippine isles, the chief of which are,
Manilla or Luconia, Mindanao, Samar.

The Marian isles;
The Molucca or Clove islands.

The Banda, or Nutmeg islands.
Celebes, Gilolo, Ceram, Floris, Amboyna, Timor.

The Sunda isles.
Sumatra, Java, Borneo, &c.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands;
The island of Ceylon;
The Maldivia isles;
The island of Bombay;
The Kurile isles;
And those in the sea of Kamschatka, lately discovered.

There have of late years been many new discoveries made, both in the northern and southern latitudes of Asia, which principally consist of islands. Among these is New Holland: a country of much larger extent than any other which does not bear the name of a continent;

New Guinea;
New Ireland;
New Zealand;
The New Hebrides;
The Friendly Iſles;
The Society Iſles;
The iſlands of Otaheite and Ohateroa,
and
The Northern Archipelago.

This conſiſts of ſeveral groupes of iſlands, which are ſituated between the eaſtern coaſt of Kamſchatka and the weſtern coaſt of the continent of America.

The moſt remarkable mountains in Aſia are Imaus, Caucaſus, and Ararat; which are different parts of one long ridge of hills, called by the general name of Mount Taurus. Theſe and Lebanon are in Turkey; Mount Sinai, Hermon, and Horeb, are in Arabia.

The moſt remarkable rivers are the Tigris, Euphrates, and Jordan in Turkey; the Ganges and Indus in India.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.

AFRICA is a peninſula of prodigious extent, joined to Aſia by the iſthmus of Suez, which is about ſixty miles over, between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. It is ſituated between 18 degrees weſt and 50 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 37 north and 35 ſouth latitude. It is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, which ſeparates it from Europe on the north; by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean on the eaſt; by the Southern Ocean on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic Ocean on the weſt.

Africa is uſually divided into the following nations; but the interior part being little known, the diviſion of it is attended with much uncertainty.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Egypt - - -	Cairo, Alexandria

Barbary, including the ſtates of Borca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco.

	Countries.	Chief Towns.
	Biledulgerid -	Dara
	Zaara, or the Desert	Quenziga, Tegessa
	Negroland -	Madinga
	Guinea - - -	Benin
Upper Ethiopia	Nubia - -	Nubia
	Abyssinia -	Gondar
	Abex - -	Doncala
	Lower Ethiopia including many smaller kingdoms, little known to Europeans	Biafaria the capital
Lower Guinea.	Loango -	Loango
	Congo - -	St. Salvadore
	Angola - -	Loango
	Bengela - -	Benguela
	Matanan -	No Towns.
	Ajan - -	Brava
	Monomotapa -	Monomotapa
	Monemugi -	Chicova
	Zanguebar -	Mozambique
	Sofola -	Sofola
	Caffaria, or the Country of the Hottentots	Cape of Good Hope

BARBARY

BARBARY

Extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to the river Nile.

The kingdoms included in Barbary have each of them a capital of the ſame name; beſides which, there are Tolemeta in Borca; Mequinez, a city of ſome note, in Fez.

Sallee	Ceuta, and
Tangier	Tetuan

are all of them towns or ports on the coaſt of Morocco.

EGYPT.

Egypt is ſituated between 20 and 32 degrees north latitude, and between 28 and 36 eaſt longitude.

Some of the principal towns and cities in Egypt, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are

Roſetto, or Raſchid;
Damietta, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Peluſium;
Bulac;
Sayd, ſaid to be the ancient Thebes.

On the weſtern coaſt of Africa, near the river Gambia, is ſituated James Fort; and on the

ſouthern coaſt of Guinea ſeveral other forts, where the Engliſh, and other European nations, carry on a trade for ſlaves with the natives.

The inland parts of Africa are little known.

The iſlands in Africa.

The Madeiras.

Madeira	Porto Santo

The Canaries, or Fortunate Iſlands.

Langarote	Teneriffe
Fuertaventura	Gomera
Palma	Ferro
Canary	

Cape de Verd Iſles. The moſt conſiderable are,

St. Antony	Iſle de Sal
St. Vincent	Mayo
St. Lucia	Bravo
St. Nicholas	Fogo
St. Jago	Bonaviſta
Santa Cruz	

Several ſmall iſlands lie between the coaſt of Guinea and the Tropic of Capricorn; among which is St. Helena, a ſmall iſland belonging to the

the Engliſh, very uſeful to the Eaſt India Company, whoſe ſhips generally ſtop there for refreſhment. Goree is another ſmall iſland near Cape Verd, which at this time belongs to the French.

Eaſtward is

Madagaſcar	The Comora Iſlands
Bourbon	Zocotra, &c.
Maurice Iſland	

The chief mountains in Africa are Mount Atlas, on the weſt of Barbary; the Mountains of the Moon, north of Monomotapa; and the Pike in Teneriffe.

The principal rivers in Africa are the Nile and the Nigre, or Senegal.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

AMERICA, or the great weſtern continent, extends from the 80th degree north to the 26th degree ſouth latitude, and, where its breadth is known, from the 35th to the 136th degree of weſt longitude from London, ſtretching between 8 and 9000 miles in length, and in its breadth 3690; to the eaſtward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa; to the weſt it has the Pacific, or great South Sea, by which it is ſeparated from Aſia. It is compoſed of two great continents, one on the north, the other on the ſouth, and theſe are joined by the kingdom of Mexico, which forms a ſort of iſthmus 1500 miles long; and in one part, at Darien, ſo extremely narrow, as to be only 60 miles over.

Beſides a large uncultivated tract of country on the weſtern ſide of the continent of North America, inhabited by ſavages called Indians; the eaſtern coaſt contains the following countries:

Canada

Countries.	Chief Towns.	
Canada - -	Quebec Montreal	Belonging to England.
New Britain, or Esquimaux - -	Fort Rupert Port Nelson	
Nova Scotia - -	Halifax	
New England - -	Boston	Belonging to the United States of America.
New York - -	New York	
New Jersey -	Burlington Perth Amboy	
Pennsylvania - - -	Philadelphia	
Maryland - -	Anapolis	
Virginia - - -	Williamsburgh	
North and - -	Wilmington	
South Carolina -	Charles Town	
Georgia - - - -	Savannah	
East Florida - - -	St. Augustine	Belonging to Spain.
West Florida - - -	Pensacola	
Louisiana - - - -	New Orleans	
New Mexico - -	Santa Fee	
California - - - -	St. Juan	
Mexico, or New Spain	Mexico	

N. B. Acapulco and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, are the two principal sea-port towns belonging to the Spaniards for carrying on their trade in that part of the world.

South

South America is divided into the following countries:

Countries.	Chief Towns.	Belong to.
Terra Firma	Panama Porto Bello Carthagena	Spain
Peru - -	Lima Quito	
Chili - - -	St. Jago	
Terra Magellan, or Patagonia	Nahulwap -	No European settlements.
La Plata -	Buenos Ayres	Spain
Paraguay -	Assumption	
Brazil - -	St. Salvadore -	Portugal
Amazonia -	St. Cruz -	No European settlement.
Guiana - -	Surinam -	Dutch
	Cayenne - -	French

Islands

Iſlands in America belonging to the Europeans.

The principal iſlands in North America are,

Islands.	Towns.	Belong to
Newfoundland	Placentia -	Great Britain
Cape Breton	Louiſbourg	
St. John's -	Charlotte-Town	
Long Iſland - - -		United States
Rhode Iſland - -		
The Bahama iſlands -		Great Britain
The Bermuda iſlands -		

In South America are,

The Galipagoes, the Solomon Iſles, the iſlands of Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, the Pearl Iſlands, Terra del Fuego, and the Falkland Iſlands.

Between the two continents of North and South America lie a great number of iſlands, to which we give the general name of the Weſt Indies. Theſe are divided into the Great and Little Antilles, and the Caribbees or Leeward Iſlands

The

The Great Antilles are,

Islands.	Towns.	Belongs to
Cuba -	Havannah -	Spain
	St. Jago -	
Jamaica -	Kingſton -	Great Britain
Hiſpaniola	St. Domingo	Spain
	St. François	France
Porto Rico	Porto Rico	Spain

The Little Antilles.

The principal of theſe are,

Curaſſou, Bonaire, and ſome other ſmall iſlands belonging to the Dutch; and Margaretta and Trinidad, belonging to Spain.

The Leeward, or Caribbee Iſlands:

Tobago
Barbadoes
St. Vincent
Dominique
Antigua
Montſerrat
Nevis
St. Chriſtopher
Barbuda
Anguilla
The Grenades, including Grenado, and ſeveral ſmall iſlands near it.

Theſe belonging to the Engliſh.

St. Lucia

St. Lucia	Guadaloupe
Martinique	St. Bartholomew
Marie Galante	St. Martin

Theſe belonging to France.

St. Euſtatia, belonging to the Dutch.

St. Cruz, belonging to Denmark.

Beſides theſe, there is a number of ſmall iſlands, called the Virgin Iſles.

The principal mountains in America are the Apalachian, or Alligany Hills, in North America; and the Andes, or Cordelleras, in South America,

The principal rivers in America are the Miſſiſſippi, St. Lawrence, and the Delawar, in North America; and the River of the Amazons and Rio da la Plata, in South America.

There are ſeveral other rivers eſpecially in North America, but theſe are moſtly ſpoken of. There are likewiſe in North America many very extenſive lakes.

The foregoing Geographical Leſſons may be reduced to practice, by Queſtions uſefully varied, in the following manner:

Q. What do you call a large ſpace of land not ſeparated by ſea, ſuch as Europe or Aſia?

Q. What

Q. What term do you give to any portion of land entirely encompaſſed by water?

Q. What do you call a portion of water entirely encompaſſed by land?

Q. Where a portion of land is nearly encompaſſed by water, but not entirely, what is it called?

Q. To which of the terms reſpecting the water does this anſwer?

Q. What is an iſthmus?

Q. Where a paſſage of water unites one part of water to another, what is it called?

Q. Where is Spain?

A. A kingdom in Europe, its capital Madrid, eſtabliſhed religion, popery.

Q. Where is Pekin?

A. The capital of China, in Aſia.

Q. Where is Cyprus?

A. An iſland in the Mediteranean, its capital Nicoſa, ſubject to Turkey.

Q. Venice?

A. In Italy, a republic.

Q. Pennſylvania?

A. One of the United States of America, its capital Philadelphia.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

PART II.

Of the Globes.

A DESCRIPTION of the earth, as it consists of land and water, is represented on the terrestrial globe; the celestial globe represents the face of the heavens, with the various constellations.

There are several points, lines, and circles, marked on each of these globes.

The axis is that line which passes through the globe from north to south, on which it turns.

The poles are the two extremities of the axis, one termed the North the other the South Pole; these are called the poles of the world.

The small brass circle which encompasses the North Pole, is called the horary circle, on which are inscribed the four and twenty hours; and the index is fixed at the end of the axis, and turns with the globe.

There are four great circles, each of which divides the globe into two equal parts; these are the horizon, the meridian, the equator, and the ecliptic.

The horizon is that broad wooden circle in which the globe stands; it divides the globe into

its upper and lower halves or hemiſpheres, and repreſents that imaginary circle, which divides the upper and lower parts of the earth and heavens; this circle determines the riſing and ſetting of the ſun and ſtars, and therefore diſtinguiſhes day and night. The ſun appears at the eaſtern part of the horizon at its riſing, and in the weſtern part at its ſetting: on it are marked all the points of the compaſs, the months and days of the year, and the twelve ſigns, with their degrees, as anſwering to the days in each month. As far as our ſight reaches in regard to the earth, is called the ſenſible horizon, in diſtinction to the rational or real horizon.

Every different place on the globe, except thoſe oppoſite to each other, has a different horizon.

We may obſerve here, that in order to render a globe uſeful to the various purpoſes for which it is deſigned, it is made to turn in the horizon which encompaſſes it; but a more intelligible repreſentation may be given, by fixing a circle round a ſmall globe, as the horizon of any given place, ſo that it may turn with the globe; a three inch globe, with an axis fixed through it, will anſwer this purpoſe.

The meridian is the braſs circle in which the globe turns; it paſſes through the North and South Pole, and divides the globe into its eaſtern

and

and weſtern hemiſpheres: it is deſigned to repreſent that imaginary line or circle which paſſes over our heads in any place from north to ſouth, and conſequently over the part of the globe which is exactly oppoſite to that place, marking the ſun's place at noon and midnight. The meridian of any place, uſually called the whole meridian, is therefore divided by the poles of the globe into two ſemicircles; and by the meridian of any place, is commonly meant the imaginary ſemicircle that paſſes over it in the heavens, or through it on the terreſtrial globe: all places lying under this ſemicircle are ſaid to have the ſame meridian. The ſemicircle oppoſite to this, is then called the oppoſite meridian: accordingly, ſemicircles drawn at equal diſtances all round the globe, and reaching from pole to pole, are called meridians: when they are drawn at the diſtance of 15 degrees from each other, they are often called hour-circles, becauſe the ſun, during his apparent diurnal motion round the earth from eaſt to weſt, in twenty-four hours, paſſes from one of theſe to the next in an hour, and conſequently varies ſo much at each of them in the time of his riſing and ſetting. Theſe ſemicircles are ſometimes called lines of longitude.

Every place on the globe differing in ſituation, eaſtward or weſtward, varies its meridian: the globe therefore is made moveable within the ho-

rizon and meridian, that every place on the earth may be brought under its proper meridian, and be ſurrounded with its proper horizon.

The Equator, or Equinoctial Line, is equally diſtant from each pole, and divides the globe into its northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. This circle is often called the line; and paſſing it at ſea is called, croſſing the line. In the heavens it nearly coincides with the path of the ſun, on thoſe two days, in ſpring and autumn, when the days and nights are of an equal length all over the world, viz. the 20th of March and 23d of September. It is divided, like other circles, into 360 equal parts called degrees.

The Ecliptic is that circle round the earth which anſwers to the ſun's apparent annual courſe in the heavens, and croſſes the Equator in two oppoſite points. It is divided into 12 times 30 degrees, in all 360; theſe 12 portions of the Ecliptic are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the 12 conſtellations, called the Signs of the Zodiac.

The names of theſe, and their characters are as follow:

Aries, the Ram - -	♈	Libra, the Balance	♎
Taurus, the Bull - -	♉	Scorpio, the Scorpion	♏
Gemini, the Twins -	♊	Sagittarius, the Archer	♐
Cancer, the Crab - -	♋	Capricornus, the Sea Goat	♑
Leo, the Lion - - -	♌	Aquarius, the Waterer	♒
Virgo, the Virgin -	♍	Piſces, the Fiſh	♓

Theſe

Theſe are the twelve conſtellations through which the ſun paſſes. The term Zodiac is given to that ſpace on each ſide of the Ecliptic which contains theſe conſtellations. The ſun or any planet is ſaid to be in ſuch a ſign, when he is between our eye and that ſign, as he then appears in that part of the heavens where thoſe ſtars are, of which the ſign is compoſed.

N. B. That the fixed ſtars may be treated of according to their true poſitions and ſituations, they have been claſſed by the ancients under the outlines of imaginary figures of animals, which are called conſtellations; and this diviſion of the ſtarry firmament is of the higheſt antiquity.

There are alſo ſeveral leſs circles which divide the globe in unequal parts, and are parallel to the equator; theſe are the two Tropics*, the two polar circles, and the parallels of latitude.

The Tropic of Cancer is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the equator, and deſcribes the apparent path of the ſun on the 21ſt of June, which is the longeſt day in the northern hemiſphere.

The Tropic of Capricorn is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees ſouth of the equator, and deſcribes the apparent path of the ſun on the 22d of December, which is the

* Theſe are called Tropics, becauſe the ſun appears when he arrives at theſe to alter his courſe, and return towards the equator.

ſhorteſt day in the northern hemiſphere, and longeſt in the ſouthern.

The north polar circle is called the Arctic Circle; the ſouth polar circle is called the Antarctic Circle; each of theſe is at the diſtance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from each pole.

Thoſe other circles that are drawn round the globe parallel to the equator, are called Parallels of Latitude.

Beſides thoſe points on the globe already mentioned, viz. The two poles of the world, and the four cardinal points, there are others which it is proper to notice, ſuch are the Zenith and Nadir. The Zenith is that point on the globe which is exactly 90 degrees above the horizon, anſwering to the point in the heavens that is juſt over our heads; the Nadir is that point which is exactly 90 degrees below the horizon, and anſwers to the point that is directly under our feet: theſe are the poles of the horizon. To theſe may be added the two ſolſtitial points, where the ecliptic juſt touches the tropics; and the two equinoctial points, where the ecliptic cuts the equator.

The great circle which paſſes through both poles of the world, and the two ſolſtitial points, is called the Solſtitial Colure; and that which paſſes through both poles and the two equinoctial points, is called the Equinoctial Colure:

When

When the ſun appears in either of the ſolſtitial points, the days are the longeſt or ſhorteſt, to the ſame hemiſphere; and they are called the Summer and Winter Solſtices: theſe are the 21ſt of June and the 22d of December. When the ſun appears in the equinoctial points, the days and nights are every where equal: this is the caſe on the 20th of March, called the Vernal Equinox, and on the 23d of September, called the Autumnal Equinox.

The ſituation of places on the terreſtrial globe is deſcribed by their degrees of longitude and latitude. The longitude of a place is its diſtance from any given meridian, meaſured by the degrees of the equator, eaſtward or weſtward. The latitude of a place is its diſtance from the equator, meaſured by the degrees of the meridian, north or ſouth. On the celeſtial globe, longitude and latitude bear the ſame relation to the ecliptic, that they do to the equator on the terreſtrial globe.

N. B. It being purely arbitrary where to fix a firſt meridian, moſt nations fix it from their own capital; but the meridian line paſſing through Ferro, the moſt weſtern of the Canary iſles, was formerly agreed upon by Geographers for general uſe.

Hence it is eaſy to find the longitude and latitude of any place by uſe of the globe; for if the place be brought to the edge of the brazen meridian, the degree of the equator under the meridian will be its longitude, and that of the meridian over the place will be its latitude. The neareſt diſtance of two places on the globe may be found by taking the diſtance between them in degrees, either with a quadrant of altitude, which is the fourth part of the circumference of the globe, divided into 90 degrees, or with a pair of compaſſes, and applying it to any ſcale of degrees on a circle of the globe, and then multiplying the number of degrees by $69\frac{1}{2}$, the number of Engliſh miles contained in a degree.

As the ſituation of places on the terreſtrial globe are deſcribed by what reſpect they bear to theſe points or circles, ſo the ſituation and motions of the ſun and ſtars are explained by the ſame means;—for inſtance:

Declination of the ſun, or any ſtar, is its diſtance from the equator north or ſouth, meaſured by the degrees of the meridian.

The ſun's greateſt declination is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Right aſcenſion of the ſun or any ſtar is its diſtance from that meridian which paſſes through the firſt degree of Aries, meaſured eaſt or weſt by the degrees of the equator.

Altitude

Altitude of the ſun or any ſtar is its height above the horizon, meaſured by a quadrant of altitude. The height of the ſun at noon is called its Meridian Altitude.

Azimuth of the ſun or any ſtar is its diſtance from any of the four cardinal points at riſing or ſetting, meaſured on the horizon. When the ſun's azimuth is ſpoken of in general, his diſtance from the ſouth point is meant; and the ſun's azimuth from the eaſt or weſt point at riſing or ſetting, is uſually called its Amplitude.

In order to find the ſun's place in the Ecliptic, obſerve the day of the month in the calender on the horizon, and oppoſite to it will be the degree of the ſign, which will direct you to find it on the ecliptic; and by bringing this to the meridian, and fixing the index to the upper twelve in the horary circle, you may, by turning the ſun's place to the horizon eaſtward or weſtward, ſee the time of its riſing or ſetting, the length of the days and nights at that time, and the ſun's declination, right aſcenſion, altitude, and azimuth; and by thus fixing the celeſtial globe, the face of the heavens may be ſeen for whatever hour you turn the globe for the index to point to.

But in order to reſolve theſe problems or queſtions, it will be firſt neceſſary to rectify the globe for the place you live in, and this is done

by

by raiſing the pole ſo many degrees above the horizon, as that place has degrees of latitude. And thus the horizon and meridian of the globe become the proper horizon and meridian of that place; it is this which determines what poſition of the ſphere each place has.

Theſe poſitions are direct or right, parallel and oblique.

A direct or right ſphere is when the poles of the world are in the horizon, and the equator paſſes through the zenith and nadir. This is the poſition of the ſphere, with thoſe who live under the equator: it is evident that to them the days and nights are equal all the year.

A parallel ſphere is when the equator is parallel to the horizon, and the poles of the world are in the zenith and nadir: this is the kind of poſition which belongs to thoſe who live at the poles; where it is plain the days and nights muſt be half a year each, and the heavenly bodies muſt appear to move in circles parallel to the horizon.

An oblique ſphere is when the poles are elevated at any number of degrees leſs than 90. It repreſents the poſition of the ſphere for all the inhabitants of the earth, between the equator and the poles; the equator and its parallels croſs the horizon obliquely, and the days and nights are of various lengths at different ſeaſons of the year.

There

There are ſeveral ways beſides this, of the poſitions of the ſpheres of diſtinguiſhing the different ſituations of the inhabitants of the earth; ſuch are thoſe of zones and climates, each of which refer to their ſituation with regard to the ſun, and conſequently to their reſpective degrees of heat and cold, to their ſeaſons, and to the length of their days and nights.

There are five zones: the torrid or burning zone lies between the two tropics, and receives the rays of the ſun in their moſt pependicular direction. The two temperate zones lie between the tropics and the polar circles, and theſe receive the rays of the ſun more obliquely, ſo that their heat is more moderate: and the two frigid zones, are ſituated between the polar circles and the poles; and they derive their denomination from the extreme cold to which they are ſubject, on account of the long abſence of the ſun, and his not riſing high above the horizon.

Climates are comprehended and diſtinguiſhed by parallels of latitude, bounding the length of the day at different diſtances from the equator; the length of the longeſt day which is twelve hours at the equator, increaſing as the latitude increaſes. Of theſe climates there are 24 on each ſide of the equator, terminating at the polar circles; in theſe the days encreaſe by half hours;

and

and there are ſix more between each polar circle and the poles, in which the days increaſe by months.

The inhabitants of the earth have been likewiſe diſtinguiſhed in regard to their geographical relation to each other, by the names of Anteoci, Peroeci, and Antipodes.

The Anteoci live under the ſame meridian or line of longitude, and the ſame degree of latitude, but on different ſides of the equator; theſe have day and night at the ſame time, but their ſeaſons are exactly contrary to each other.

The Peroeci live under the ſame parallel of latitude, but differ in longitude; half the globe being at equal diſtances on different ſides of the pole. Theſe have ſummer and winter at the ſame time, but their days and nights are contrary to each other.

The antipodes dwell at the full diſtance of half the globe, and have day and night, ſummer and winter, exactly contrary to each other.

In the uſe of a globe, we expreſs ourſelves as ſuppoſing the ſun to move round the earth in a diurnal and yearly motion, as it appears to our ſenſes; and this was the general idea of the ancients, that the earth was the centre of the univerſe, with all the heavenly luminaries revolving round it. Pythagoras, among the ancients, taught

taught the contrary; but his opinion was for many centuries difregarded. About 260 years ago it was revived by Copernicus, and it has fince been eftablifhed on fuch folid principles by Sir Ifaac Newton, that it is univerfally received.

The Copernican fyftem, as thus eftablifhed and improved by Sir Ifaac Newton, and with ftill later difcoveries by Mr. Herfchel, is difpofed in the following manner:

The fun, which is the fountain of light and heat to our fyftem, is placed nearly in the centre, and the planets that revolve round him in their refpective orbits, are fpherical opaque bodies, that have no light of their own, but reflect the light of the fun.

There are feven primary planets, which revolve round the fun in the following time and order, omitting an exact calculation of days and hours:

Mercury	Revolves round the Sun in	about 3 months,
Venus		about 7 months,
The Earth		12 months,
Mars		rather lefs than 2 years,
Jupiter		nearly 12 years,
Saturn		30 years,
*Georgium Sidus		about 80 years.

* This planet has been lately difcovered by Mr. Herfchel, and another moon has been difcovered by him belonging to Saturn.

There

There are ſome ſecondary planets, viz. the moon, which revolves round our earth, four moons round Jupiter, and five round Saturn.—Jupiter appears to be ſurrounded with ſeveral belts or girdles, and Saturn has a broad luminous ring, encompaſſing it, without adhering to the body of the planet.

Comets are a ſort of excentrical planets; their orbits are not circular, like thoſe of the planets, but they revolve in an elipſis or oval of a prodigious length, and are all of them many years, and ſome are centuries in performing their revolutions.

Our earth by its revolution round the ſun, meaſures out that ſpace of time we call a year; and the line deſcribed by this its annual revolution, is called the ecliptic; thus as the earth proceeds in its orbit round the ſun, the ſun appears to us to be advancing in the ecliptic, and as has been already obſerved, is ſaid to be in ſuch a ſign, when he is between our eye and that ſign; or when he appears in that part of the heavens where thoſe ſtars are of which the ſign is compoſed. The ſun appears to paſs through almoſt one ſign every month, or 30 days; and completes his revolution in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes. Theſe 5 hours and 49 minutes, which the annual revolution of the earth requires, above the

the 365 days of which our year is compoſed, amounts in four years to nearly a whole day, therefore every fourth year has one day added to it, viz. the 29th of February; and this nearly maintains a regularity between our year and the earth's annual motion round the ſun; but as there yet remained eleven minutes in each year not accounted for, the neglect of regulating this for ſeveral years, occaſioned the change from old to new ſtile. This alteration took place in England in the year 1752, by omitting eleven days in the calendar.

The viciſſitude of day and night is occaſioned by the earth turning on its axis, which revolution is performed every twenty four hours; when any point on the earth firſt gets into the enlightened hemiſphere, the ſun appears to be riſing to that part; when it gets half way it is then noon; and when that part turns from the enlightened hemiſphere, the ſun then appears to ſet. The diurnal motion of the earth on its axis, is from weſt to eaſt, and conſequently this occaſions the apparent motion of the celeſtial bodies from eaſt to weſt.

The change of the ſeaſons, and the varying length of the days and nights, is occaſioned by the oblique direction of the earth's axis from its orbit; if the axis of the earth was perpendicular to its orbit,

orbit, it is evident the length of day and night would be equal all over the world, except at the poles, where the ſun would neither riſe nor ſet, but appear always in the horizon, neither would there be any variation of ſeaſons; but the axis of the earth being in an oblique direction from the earth's orbit, and always inclined to nearly the ſame point in the heavens, it is evident that when it is ſummer in the northern hemiſphere it muſt be winter in the ſouthern, and that the length of day and night muſt alternately vary, except at the equator, where there is neither a variation of ſeaſons, or inequality of day and night; all this may be explained by a wire axis fixed through a three inch globe, and turning it with your thumb and finger as you move it round a candle.

The earth's annual motion is from weſt to eaſt, and the ſun appears to move round the ſigns of the zodiac in the ſame courſe; for inſtance, when the earth enters the ſign Libra, the ſun appears to enter the oppoſite ſign Aries, and ſo on.

The ſun thus appears to enter Aries about the 20th of March; this is called the Vernal Equinox; the equator marks out the path of the ſun on that day, and the days and nights are of an equal length all over the world.

The ſun apparently enters Cancer the 21ſt of June; this is called the Summer Solſtice. The

Tropic

Tropic of Cancer is then the ſun's path, and the days are of their greateſt length in our northern hemiſphere, and ſhorteſt in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

The ſun appears to enter Libra about the 23d of September; this is called the Autumnal Equinox; the equator again repreſents the ſun's path, and the days and nights are again of an equal length.

The ſun enters Capricorn about the 21ſt of December; the days are then the ſhorteſt in our northern hemiſphere and longeſt in the ſouthern; this is termed the Winter Solſtice. The Tropic of Capricorn deſcribes the ſun's path on this day.

The nearer any place is to either of the poles, the days are proportionably longer in ſummer and ſhorter in winter, and between the poles and polar circles, the ſun for ſome part of the year never riſes, and at the oppoſite time of the year never ſets.

At the poles the ſun is half the year above the horizon, and half the year below.

As the orbit of the earth is not completely circular, but in a degree eliptical, and the ſun not in the centre, it follows, that the earth muſt be nearer to the ſun in one part of its orbit than in the other, and this being the caſe at that period, in its annual revolution when it is our winter, we

from this circumſtance enjoy an advantage above thoſe who live in the ſouthern hemiſphere; our winter cold and ſummer heat being rendered hereby more moderate.

The moon which belongs to our earth has three motions, viz. round its own axis, round the earth, and with the earth round the ſun. She performs her revolution round her axis in the ſame time that ſhe revolves round the earth, viz. in 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes; therefore we have the ſame face of the moon always turned towards us.

The moon has no light in itſelf, but reflects the light of the ſun which ſhines upon it; the hemiſpheres of the moon are therefore alternately enlightened as ſhe revolves on her axis; when the earth is ſo ſituated between the ſun and the moon that we ſee all her enlightened part, it is full moon; when the moon is ſo ſituated that part of her enlightened hemiſphere is turned from us, we ſee a horned moon, a half moon, or a gibbous moon, according to the quantity of enlightened part we can perceive.

An eclipſe of the ſun is occaſioned by the moon paſſing between the ſun and the earth, and intercepting the light of the ſun; an eclipſe of the moon is occaſioned by the earth paſſing between the ſun and moon, ſo as by its ſhadow fall-

ing

ing on the moon, the light of the ſun is obſtructed from ſhining on it. This would happen every new and full moon, were the orbits of the earth and moon parallel to each other; but as they are not, an eclipſe can only happen when the moon is in one of the two points where the orbits interſect each other at new or full moon; thoſe points are called the Nodes.

Our earth receiving its light from the ſun, muſt appear to have the ſame changes to the moon, as the moon has to us; only conſiderably larger.

The queſtion may naturally occur, By what principle in nature are the celeſtial bodies maintained in their regular courſes and motions? To make this as intelligible as poſſible, it is to be obſerved, that all bodies whatever, attract or are attracted; the leſs body is attracted by the greater; the tendency in a leſs body towards the greater is called gravity; the power in the greater is called attraction; it is by the action of this inviſible power that the moon circulates round the earth, the ſatellites of Jupiter and Saturn round their reſpective planets, that the planets circulate round the ſun, and that theſe leſs bodies are not attracted nearer and nearer to the greater, but are retained in their regular orbits, is owing to another principle in nature; for inſtance, a body

put in motion, will always move on in a ſtrait line, unleſs its courſe be changed by ſome cauſe. If you put a pebble into a ſling and whirl it round with your hand, you will feel a tendency in the pebble to fly off, at the ſame time that the ſtring preſerves it in a circular motion round your hand; thus all bodies moving in circles have a tendency to fly off, which is called their centrifugal force; and it is by theſe two principles the tendency of bodies to fly out of their circles, and the power of attraction in the greater body, which they circulate, regulated in proportion to the magnitudes and motions of each, that the celeſtial bodies are preſerved in their regular courſes by the Great Author of Nature.

The ebbing and flowing of the ſea which are called tides, is occaſioned by this principle of attraction. The moon, as ſhe revolves round the earth, attracts that part of the waters neareſt to her; they riſe higher; and thoſe parts of the water on the oppoſite ſide of the globe being leaſt attracted, are conſequently higher than thoſe nearer the attracting influence of the moon; thus the waters of the great ocean take an eliptical form, following the motion of the moon from eaſt to weſt; and this accounts for the periodical times of the tide ebbing and flowing twice in rather more than twenty-four hours.

Having

Having obtained ſome general idea of the ſolar ſyſtem, the fixed ſtars next demand attention. They are ſo called from their never changing their ſituation with regard to each other, as the planets do. They are diſtinguiſhed from the planets by being leſs bright and luminous, and by conſtantly exhibiting that appearance which we call twinkling. That they are at an immenſe diſtance from the earth may be concluded from this obſervation: the north pole of the earth points equally to the polar star when the earth is in Aries as when it is in Libra, notwithſtanding theſe two points are 162,000,000 miles diſtant from each other. The ſtars being at ſuch prodigious diſtances from our ſun, cannot poſſibly receive their light from him, ſo as to be tranſmitted back to our eyes; the ſtars therefore ſhine with their own native luſtre. The neareſt of the fixed ſtars is 18,000 times farther diſtant from us than we are from the ſun; therefore, if a ſpectator were placed as near to any fixed ſtar as we are to the ſun, that ſtar would, in all probability, appear to him as large as the ſun does to us, and our ſun no larger than a fixed ſtar.

From theſe obſervations of the appearances, ſituations, and diſtances of the fixed ſtars, it is with reaſon ſuppoſed that they are ſo many ſuns, and each the centre to a ſyſtem of inhabited worlds and planets; for who can conceive that all theſe

noble

noble and majeſtic globes were only intended as lights and ornaments to this diminutive ball which we inhabit! Inſtead, therefore, of one ſun and one world, the ſcience of Aſtronomy diſcovers to us an inconceivable number of ſuns, ſyſtems, and worlds, diſperſed through infinite ſpace; and from what we know of our own ſyſtem, it ſeems probable that all the reſt are contrived, ſituated, and provided, with accommodations for rational inhabitants. What an auguſt, what an amazing conception, (if human imagination can conceive it,) does this give us of the works of the Creator! By looking abroad into the univerſe, we exalt our ideas of the Supreme Intelligence, and in the contemplation of ſo many glorious objects, the mind is led to adore that Being who informs, directs, and animates the whole.

The foregoing Leſſons reduced to practice by Queſtions.

Q. How are theſe globes diſtinguiſhed, and what are they each deſigned to repreſent?

Q. Can you give any reaſons to prove that the earth is of nearly a ſpherical form like this globe?

Q. What is this line which paſſes through the globe?

Q. And

Q. And what are theſe two points called, at the extremity of this line?

Q. Shew me the four great circles?

Q. How do each of theſe divide the globe?

Q. Suppoſing the earth itſelf, how do the horizon and meridian encompaſs the earth as belonging to the place you are now ſituated in?

Q. You can then tell me why a globe is made moveable in theſe two circles?

Q. What places on the earth have the ſame meridian?

Q. Are there any two places on the globe which have the ſame horizon?

Q, Shew me the four cardinal points on the horizon?

Q. Into how many degrees is every circle divided?

Q. How many degrees is every place diſtant from its horizon?

Q. Which are the parallels of latitude on this globe and on this map?

Q. Which are the lines of longitude?

Q. From which of theſe circles do you reckon the latitude of any place?

Q. How do you find the longitude of any given place?

Q. The longitude and latitude of any place being given

given, how do you find that place on a globe or map?

Q. Where is that circle on the globe which is called the ſolſtitial colure?

Q. And which is the equinoctial colure?

Q. Deſcribe thoſe circles which are called the leſs circles?

Q. The earth is divided by what are called zones, deſcribe them?

Q. Which of theſe circles repreſents the ſun's annual or yearly path?

Q. Which circle, with the lines parallel to it, deſcribes the ſun's daily path?

Q. But is it really as we uſually expreſs ourſelves, that the ſun revolves round the earth in a daily motion from eaſt to weſt?

Q. What then occaſions the regular ſucceſſion of day and night?

Q. What occaſions the yearly diviſion of time?

Q. What days in the year does the equator repreſent the ſun's path?

Q. What are the length of the day and night at that time?

Q. What term is given to theſe two points on the globe where the ecliptic and equator croſs each other?

Q. What term is given to theſe two days?

Q. What

Q. What circles repreſent the ſun's path on the longeſt and ſhorteſt days?

Q. What points are theſe called, where the ecliptic touches the two tropics?

Q. What term is given to theſe days?

Q. What is the cauſe of the viciſſitude of the ſeaſons, and the varying length of day and night?

Q. To explain theſe things more intelligibly, chalk out twelve equal proportions round this table, and mark the twelve ſigns in them, and place the candle in the centre of the table?

Q. Put this circle upon the ſmall globe for the horizon of London?

Q. Keep the axis raiſed from the plane of the table, pointing to one direction as you move it round the table, turning it with your thumb and finger?

Q. You may now ſee what is meant by the ſun paſſing through the ſigns of the ecliptic, and how the ſeaſons and length of days and nights vary?

Q. Let this globe be entering into the ſign Cancer, in what part of the ecliptic does the ſun, (which the candle is to repreſent) appear?

Q. Obſerve at this time the north pole of this ſmall globe muſt be turned from the candle?

Q. And you will thus ſee as you turn the globe

with your thumb and finger, that the days in our northern hemiſphere are at the ſhorteſt?

Q. What circle on the globe repreſents the ſun's path at this time?

Q. Now move the globe into Libra, keeping it pointing in the ſame direction, and tell me in what ſign the ſun will then appear?

Q. What circle now deſcribes the ſun's path?

Q. Obſerve what are now the length of day and night?

Q. Thus you may trace the ſun's apparent progreſs through all the ſigns of the ecliptic, obſerving that the earth's axis being elevated from the plane of its orbit, occaſions the varying ſeaſons, and of the length of day and night?

Q. As theſe differ in different ſituations on the earth, you may now make trial by placing the horizon for the different ſpheres?

Q. Place the large globe in the ſame manner, and conſider what places on the globe have a direct ſphere?

Q. What are the length of their day and night, and how are their ſeaſons?

Q. Place both globes in a parallel ſphere, and tell me what places on the globe have this ſphere; and how their day and night are divided?

Q. Obſerve that all other places of the earth have an oblique ſphere?

Q. Rectify

Q. Rectify the celeſtial globe for London?

Q. Look out the ſun's place on the ecliptic, on this globe?

Q. Bring it to the brazen meridian, and fix the index to the upper twelve?

Q. The face of the heavens will now appear on this celeſtial globe, for whatever hour you turn the globe for the index to point at; placing the globe anſwerably to the points of the compaſs?

THE END.

Departments	Chief Towns
Pyrenees Orientales	Perpignan
L'Aude	Carcassone
Le Tarn	Castres
L'Herault	Montpellier
L'Aveiron	Rhodez
La Lozere	Mende
Le Cantal	Aurillac
La Correze	Tulle
Haute Loire	Le Puy
Puy de Dome	Clermont
L'Allier	Moulins
La Nievre	Nevers
L'Yonne	Auxerre
La Marne	Rheims
L'Aisne	Laon
Le Nord	Douay
Les Ardennes	Mezieres
La Meuse	Bar le Duc
Haute Marne	Chaumont
Saone et Loire	Macon
L'Ardeche	Privas
Le Gard	Nismes
Vaucluse	Avignon
La Drome	Valence
L'Ain	Bourg en Bresse
Le Jura	Lons le Saunier
Haute Saone	Vesoul
Les Vosges	Epinal
La Moselle	Metz
Les Forets	Luxemburg
Haut Rhin	Colmar
Hautes Alpes	Embrun
Basses Alpes	Digne